[Cheers.] Their Southern friends did not treat them

right in this matter.

6. The Precident of the United States—In the hour of danger, the experienced mariner is guided by the compass, to point out the way of safety. Now, when stormenssall the good shir Union let her Commander wisely consult and holdly steer by the Concitution, and all will be well. We have faith that James Bu chanan will vindicate the judgment which raised him to his exalt

The Grand Sachem had expected Collector Schell to

chanan will vindicate the judgment which raised him to his exalted position.

The Grand Sachem had expected Collector Schell to respond to this toast, but, as that gentleman had been called away, he would call upon Capt, Rynders.

Capt. Rynders said this was a rather delicate toast for him to respond to. He defended Mr. Buchanau, but on this point his remarks were received with an omnous silence. Quickly noticing this, Capt. Rynders said that, without wishing to be understood as passing a eulegium on the President, he would pass to the subject of the Union. He was for saving the Union when it was worth saving. It had been said on that occasion that the Union must be maintained at all hazards. He could not quite agree to that. He was not willing that much blood should be spilt, or that the country should be plunged into war, if, after all, the Union should be divided. He had heard some speakers refer to their Republican friends. As to myself, said Capt. Rynders, I doubt if I have a single, solitary Republican friend in the world. I may have, but I have some doubt of it. Allow me the privilege of a doubt. It is said that they are our brothers, because they were born in our country. You might as well say that the Savior was an ox because he was born in a manger. It rested with the Democracy, and not with the Republicans, to save the Union. It had been asserted that the Republican party was in a minority; and had that party got to be so brave as to overpower the Democracy! Who in that assembly would take it upon himself to say that Gen. Jackson, if alive, would take sides against the South. [A Voice—The reverse was said—that he would protect them in their constitutional rights]. Capt. Rynders said he simply asked the question—would Gen. Jackson have taken that side. Gen. Jackson was for maintaining the integrity of this Union. He was right. We are all for that. The negro was the golden calf set up by the Black Republicans for worship, and the Constitution was the table that had in consequence been smashed in pieces

all the gods on high Olympus, I will fight for her, if-1 bite the dust in doing it. After saying something about loaves and fishes, and that the election of a President by constitutional means was not sufficient cause for disunion, the speaker said he would stop and take a drink, and then give them some more. Suiting the action to the word, he continued: It was not the part of the Democratic party to fight with the Black Republicans against the Democracy of the South. If it comes to that, he said in closing, I hope the God of Battles will send as he did to the hosts of Senacherib, that in the morning their nale corpess may be found

that in the morning their pale corpses may be found turned faces to the sun, and that they may die and rot, and their bones whiten the sands of South Carolina, and no one ask who they were.

The next tosat was omitted.

and no one ask who they were.

The next toast was omitted:

7. The State of New York.—One of the first to join the original Thirteen, she will be the last to leave the glorious Thirty-Three. Music. "Excelsior Quickstep."

8. The City of New-York.—" Faithful among the faithless," she has ever proved her devotion to the Union by a loyalty as uninterrupted as the Union itself. The Empire City now sends greeting to her brethren throughout the whole Confederacy, securing all sections that they may rely upon a continuance of her fidelity to the Union, the Constitution, and the maintenance of the Layer.

Mr. JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN responded. He said that when he went to Portugal as the representative of this country he took with him a little flower-pot filled with the seil of his native city. And when it was his duty to give an entertainment there, instead of a splendid ornament in the center of the table he had that little flower-pot. He described his emotions on returning to

ornament in the center of the table he had that little
flower-pot. He described his emotions on returning to
this country and finding that some of the stars of the
Union had shot from their spheres. He was willing to
lend his patriotic cooperation to the inauguration of
Mr. Lincoln. He closed with an allusion to the statute
of Jackson in the President's square in Washington,
a model of which stood on the table in front of the
Grand Sachen.

TAMMANY DINNER.

SPEECHES BY KENNEDY, TILDEN, DICKINSON, LEMUEL STETSON, HIRAM WALLBRIDGE, ABRAM 8. HEWITT, ISAIAH RYNDERS, JOHN L. O'SUL-MVAN, COL. BRACKETT, MR. PERKINS, AND

MR. MICHAEL CAMPBELL.
The Sachems of Tammany celebrated the annivermary of the battle of New-Orleans, last evening, by a inner in the old Wigwam. Nearly 200, old and young, sat down at 9 o'clock, and rembered old Hickory in fre whisky and roast pig. In a few minutes these were disposed of, and Grand Sachem Wm. D. Kennedy, who presided, flanked by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickin son, and Collector Schell, called the assembly to order,

BROTHERS-A cordial welcome is extended to BROTHERS—A cordial welcome is extended to you this evening in convening to commemorate the forty-sixth analysersary of the Battle of New-Orleans. You all know that it is a time-honored enstom for the brothers of St. Tammany to assemble in this old Wigwam on the glorious Sth of January, and with sentiment and song prochim to the world their attachment and devotion to the memory of Andrew Jackson as a warrier, statesman, and patriot, to the principle of State rights, and the enforcement of a strict construction of the Constitution, and an honest determination to preserve the Union of the States by the maintenance and enforcement of equivable laws, so as to secure prejection to life, liberty, and property, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. Brothers, I have no reason to doubt that the sentiments expressed here this evening by the gentlemen who will address you will be in character with the national reputation of Tammany Society and this venerable Hall.

1. The Day we Celebrate—Rendered immertal in the hearts the Augictory and venerable miversary of the glorious victory.

Are proceed to give the regular touses.

1. The Day see Celebrate—Rendered immertal in the he of the American people as the anniversary of the glorious vio I New Orleans, by which the infant Republic first secured tight to stand in the forsancer rank of the nations of the w. The nation, now grown to vigorous manhood, pays just respect to the beroes of the Battle of New Orleans—and, the mental of the control of the process of the Battle of New Orleans—and, the heart year and devotion. Muric, "Yankee Doodle."

SAML. J. TILDEN esq., responded. He said that i the present state of the country it would be an error t permit this occasion to pass unnoticed by the Demorracy. He would say that though he stood to-night racy. He would say that though he stood to-night among Democrats, and was happy to render the mead of praise to the Democratic party for its unwavering fidelity to liberty and its liberal and wise policy, still be spoke to-night not so much as a Democrat as an American citizen. [Cheers, For there were occasions when everything of a party yielded to a great commanding, overwhelming duty as a citizen. It was growing fashionable tospeak well of Andrew Jackson. He was glad that it was so; it was an honor to the American people that there was no party to-day but what was a Jacksonian party. [Applause and three cheers.] To his friend on his left he would say [Mr. Dickinson] that there was a true reading as well as a what was a Jacksonian party. [Applause and three cheers.] To his friend on his left he would say [Mr. Dickinson] that there was a true reading as well as a false reading, and he must be excased if he patd his respects to those who maligned him while he lived and would malign him even after his death, if they succeeded in deceiving the people in relation to him. Thirty years ago Andrew Jackson said the Union measured shall be preserved. [Loud applause.] He spoke to Union men; every one present was a Union man, but they were in favor of sustaining the Union by those means by which it could be preserved, and not while ostensibly supporting the Union pursuing a policy which inevitably led to disunion. The crisis of 1832-3 came in a very different state of the public mind. Gen. Jackson had on his side two-lifths of the citizens of South Carolina, and a majority in every other Southern in a very different state of the public mind. Gen. Jackson had on his side two-lifths of the citizens of South Carolina, and a majority in every other Southern State. What were the characteristics of his policy? While he proclaimed that the Union must be preserved he was still loader in the proclamation that justice should be preserved. No braver man ever lived. Old Sam Houston said that his was the only eye before which his own qualled. Yes, this man under those circumstances, when the controversy was in respect to the tariff, first brought all the powers of the Government to yield and to pass measures of conciliation. He then went himself among the people and fought his battle in that way, and not by arms. He first put us right with the people who were dissatisfied with our policy. Now these modern doctors proposed the aword first, the olive branch afterward. For one, educated in the maxims of free Government, taught that a people were slow to revolution without real grievance, when he saw whole communities complaining that they were the subject of wrong, he must say with Burke: "I know not how to draw a bill of indictment against a whole people." When they said that the policy of the North endangered their security, he was inclined to investigate, and he would hesitate long, long before he decided against them.

A Voice—1848?

Mr. Tilden—Yes, 1848! I will do what I would hese done then, for though I did differ from our South-

that the policy of the North endangered their security, he was inclined to investigate, and he would hesitate long, long before he decided against them.

A Voice—1848?

Mr. Tilden—Yes, 1848! I will do what I would have done then; for though I did differ from our Southern brethren, yet I never did support any doctrine which went for grasping all the Territories. As a practical man, he would act according to the exigency before him. There was nothing more wrong in the North yielding than when two friends had a difference in their yielding together, and dividing the subject of difficulty. He had opposed the Missouri Compromise repeal not because he thought the North would suffer by it, but because he would not have a great compromise broken up. He had not sown the wind, and would not reap the whirlwind. He would not give up our glorious Union for any abstraction. The difference between a riot and a revolution was not in kind, but in degree. The question for our Representatives was whether they would pacificate this difficulty, or swell it to the dimensions of a revolution. He said conciliation first, not afterward. Let us do right first. When full, complete, liberal justice was done, he would consider the practical aspects of the question, what it was right, humane, and American to do, and then he would do it. He would not pledge himself to civil war, but he would be ready to do everything that the bonor of his country desired. But if fifteen, or fourteen, or twelve States of this Union should be well nigh unanimous in the belief that they could no longer remain in the Union, he should consider well before he plunged into civil war. He spoke now in the spirit of Andrew Jackson, and these people who would teach the sword as the beginning of the country three alternatives—conciliation, consent to separation, civil war. He placed these three things in the order in which be preferred them. He had faith in the American people, even in our Republican brethren. He had faith in the American people, even in our Republican

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson responded. He wa received with six cheers, followed by "Three good old Tammany cheers," the whole assemblage rising and

received with six cheers, followed by "Three good old Tammany cheers," the whole assemblage rising and waving their handkerchiefs. He said:

My Fellow-Citizens—I hardly expected to speak on coming here, but if I had any doubt what my daty was before, the very kind reception that I have received at your hands convinces me that it is my duty now, as it is certainly my pleasure to comply with your wishes. In responding to this toast of "The Union," I might almost say at this time, when it is menseed and endangered, I might almost say with the Apoetle, "who is sufficent for these things?" to speak in favor of the Union. The occasion of this celebration is the great and glorious victory achieved over a hanghty and a powerful foreign foe, who wished to try the experiment of conquering an independent people; and while we meet to celebrate that great event in our history and pay respect to the great memory of Jackson |loud applanse|, let us remember that it was an effort to subject us that brought that eminent individual into the field, and that the triumph there recorded handed down his name to posterity. Although he had carved his name on his country's history before, yet his name was from that day venerated, and now it rests before the American people—nay, before the world—as that of a patriot, sage, hero, and statesman. [Loud applanse,] Andrew Jackson was a lover of the Union and a lover of the Constitution, and while he declared that the Union must and should be preserved, he declared that it must be maintained apon the principles of the Constitution. Those great principles of equality in human governments he declared had come down, like the dews of heaven, on all alike. The American Union, what is it? Look at its geographical outlines; go with as in the East to St. John; go up in the North, where it is fanned by the gentle breezes of the tropics, and then scale the chiffs of the Rocky Mountains, and, so where the Pacific Ocean rolle its golden waves upon the sapet. It spreads over all this great area, peace, pleu

man will never look upon again as long as time lasts. This is the American Union. Imperfect in some respects in its workings, but since the Christian dispensation, where has Heaven, in the rich plenitude of mercy, vouchsafed such blessings to fallen man as the American Union? It is now enjoyed by more than 30,000,000 of free and happy people—other footsteps of hundreds of millions coming, Look down upon the past, we can see its early history, and humble beginning. Look abroad upon the great future, we can see that it is not only to correct all its own abuses but to defend itself against the whole world in arms. [Cheers.] Trace it through all its history. It was established from the old confederacy to form a more perfect Union to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and to extend the blessings of liberty to its founder and to their posterity. See it now in the full tide of successful experiment. See this great tree of liberty planted by our beneficent fathers in freedom's holy land, and its roots have sunk down deep in the earth and its trunk has reached to heaven and its braches spread out on the North and South, on the East and on the West, and not only the children of this new continent, but of the whole world, come here and repose under the shade of its branches and subsist upon its fruits. But in what blood and tears has that tree of liberty been nutured that it might be sent down by violence and butchery on the North and South, on the East and on the west, and not only the children of this new continent, but of the whole world, come here and repose under the shade of its branches and subsist upon its fruits. But in what blood and tears has that tree of liberty been nurtured that it might be sent down by violence and butchery and bloody graves? How many pariotic, unavailing tears have been shed, how many pariotic, unavailing tears have been shed, how many pariotic, unavailing tears have been shed, how many prayers have been wafted up to Heaven, and how many children have raised then little hands in prayer for that tree that has offered them protection? "Woodman, spare that tree—spare that tree!" [Repeated applause.] This Union so beneficently founded, can only be maintained upon the great principle of justice and equality. Can it be maintained by force? Can members of the Confederacy be coerced into fidelity? It is one thing to enforce the Constitution, and maintain the laws; it is another to coerce a State. Let him who thinks that a State can be coerced, coerce the sun to shine by legal enactment (Cheers]; coerce the rains of heaven to fall on the just and the unjust, alike coerce the stars to tremble, coerce the tides to ebb and flow, then go and coerce a Free State into fidelity. (Cheers.] Our Southern brethren possess an institution sensitive as to property, sensitive socially, sensitive in every regard whatsoever. It has been warred npon; it has been menaced until they have been goaded beyond endurance. We are the stronger party in America. We possess no such institution. We can afford, and the Constitution demands of us, and the spirit of the compact demands of us, that we extend to them the hand of kindness, of fraternity, and fellowship, and that we redress our own wrong-doing, and place them on the great principles of equality where the Constitution and the Union, and it cannot be done in anyother manner or spirit. [Cheers.] Let us assure ourselves, not by figures of speech, not by rhetoric, to show the

Let it not be called by its mame, or brought into the field of conflict and controversy. Let our own Southern brethren content themselves with just what they are entitled to—the great principles of constitutional equality. Let the North extend that equality to-day, and let us go to the discharge of the great mission that is set before us, the political regeneration of mankind. [Cheers.] Shall this Union be jeoparded? Shall the great and beneficent institutions founded by our fathers be thrown away upon abstractions? Let us all look to see, in reference to the South, that there is not one single evil complained of in either section but would be aggravated by a dissolution of this Union, and see that joined together we are powerful for good, while separated we can fall an easy prey to any enemy that shall enter the field against us. One boasts of the might and strength and intrepdity of the South. We are children of common parentage, and either, and each, and both, have power enough not only to destroy each other, but to destroy themselves. If we set up in battle array against each other, so it must be and so it will be. I am for maintaining the Union at all bazards [Lood and repeated]

would be the certain fall of man [voice, Inst. so'], more sinful than the first because without temptation, and more fatal because beyond the prospect of redemption; and I entertain the same opinion still. We know what this Union is. There are those yet living who lived when it was founded, and there are

illustrious names suggestive of its great and glorious benefits, and what it cost. Literally,

peneuts, and what it cost. Literally,
We know what workmen laid its keel,
What workmen shaped its ribe of steel;
Who made each mast, and sail and rope;
What hammers savils rung, what hammers beat.
Now, brethren, let us go together to maintan the

Now, brethren, let us go together to maintan the Union. Let us correct our brethren at home. Let us invite our brethren back to the old family altar where we all kneel at the common chancel; let us welcome them home again to the familiar hearth, and let us seek inspiration together at the fountsin of national liberty. [Tremendous applause.]

The Constitution of our Country—In its fundamental privisions equal to the requirements of any section of the Union, may the wisdom of its founders be indicated by their descendants. Music—"Hail Columbia."

Mr. LEMURE STETSON of Clinton County responded. He said that he was described embarrassed, because the

Music—'Hall Columbia."

Mr. LEMTHL STETSON of Clinton County responded. He said that he was deeply embarrassed, because the whole country should dress in sackloth and asbes in these days of gloom, and also because he had had no time to prepare any remarks. Mr. Stetson, however, spoke at considerable length; his only sentiment, which was cheered, was that he found no place for Scession. The idea that one could go out was all wrong. The bargain could not be broken by one of the parties. During Mr. Stetson's speech, Mr. Dickinson went out; as he retired three cheers were given for Gov. Dickinson.

The Memory of Andrew Jackson—As a Soldier, his sword was drawn only to protect his country's honor; as a Stateman he sought only the welfare of his country's honor; as a Stateman he sought only the welfare of his country's honor; as a Stateman he sought only the welfare of his country's no are of our purest and firment patriots, will be cherished until the end of time. Music—"Fing of our Union."

The Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE responded. He conmenced with patriotic allusions to the Hero of the day. Nowhere could a finer model be found, not merely in the field but in every exigency in which he was placed. But among all the men with whom he contended there were none bold enough or brave enough to speak of dissolving the Union. He said to the South, that the election of no man as President was sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. They had kept the South in power by their own reverses, and now he demanded that the South should stand by them rather than dis-

the dissolution of the Union. They had kept the South in power by their own reverses, and now he demanded that the South should stand by them rather than dissolve the Union. This was the heart of the great Commercial Empire. These men around him had in the past carried the flag of their party through victory and defeat. But when defeated they picked the flint and tried it again. They had more Democratic votes in the North than in the South, and should the new President de augusting which should militate against the

themselves. If we set up in battle array against each other, so it must be and so it will be. I am for maintaining the Union at all hazards [Loud and repeated applause, followed by three cheers, and three more "Tammany" cheers]; and, in order to insure its maintenance, I am for maintaining the principles of the Constitution. [Applause.] I am for fighting the good battle of the Union, with the Constitution for my sword and the Constitution for my sword and the Constitution for my shield. Let the constitution the North have one great battle, but let the question be which shall elevate the principles of the Constitution the highest. Let us go hand in hand to gether and fight the battles of the Constitution, but no battles of blood. There is imminent danger, my brethren; some say there cannot be, but there is. Here is a Union, the blessings of which we are all in the enjoyment of, and he is a wretch who wantonly undertakes to destroy it. A year ago I said that the destruction of the American Union would be the certain fall of man [Voice, "That's

ciety.

of Jackeon in the President's square in Washington, a model of which stood on the table in front of the Grand Sachem.

9. Civil and Religious Liberty—Incorporated in the American heart arthe cardinal principles of a republican form of government, the Democratic party has even been their mest consistent advocate, and will continue to uphold them against all assailants. Music. "Marcellaine."

Col. Brackett responded to "empty benches," as he said. He was glad that he had always belonged to a party which had never proscribed a man or a class for their religious opinious.

10. The Aimy and Navy of the Union—The record of history chronicles their achievements, and a grateful people pay just homes to the gallant seas who raily savind the ever triumphant standard of our country. Music, "Columbis, the Geon of the Ocean."

Mr. Perkins, in response, dropped the Army and the Navy, and went in for the Union generally. He gave an account of its columns, set up by Jackeon, and sustained by Polk, Pierce, and James Buchanan. The North and the South were drawn up in battle array. For forty-eight out of the sixty years just elapsed, our country had been under the control of Union men. They had made it what it was. Mr. Perkins proceeded to refer to the flag, while ten or fifteen persons remained. He said to South Carolina: Tear down your Palmetto: run up the starry thag, under which Sumter and Marion fought; come back to our waiting arms, and the gallant arms of the North will surround thee with a wall of brass.

11. The Press—The best moral engine for the defense of the Union. In its enlightened mission, it can as sway the popular heart, as to bring back to the misguided and erring a sense of their first duty as citizens—eternal and everiasting alsegiance to our common country. Distice—'Lighting Policy.'

Jons Clancy, of The Leader, was called upon; he was absent.

doll's Classis, of Society.—Its Creed old enough and particule enough to be a part of the Constitution itself, it has always taken that instrument as its brilliant example; and throughout its long existence has never swerved from the principles that have per petuated and advanced the Confederacy of States. At all times the confederacy of States and inches the confederacy of States.

retusted and advanced the Confederacy of States. At all times it has been the champion of the constitutional rights and franchises of every section of the Union, the Gibriltar of Democratic principles. Music—" Auld Lang Syne."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung.

13. Women.—Great in her virtue; boundless in her charity hashaustible in her love; devont in her patriotism. May ing matrons and maidens of our land combine to avert from our fire-sides and altars the horrors of civil war. Music—" Even of Thee."

Mr. MICHAEL CAMPBELL excused himself from re sponding, and the few people who remained departed with three cheers for the hero of the Tammany So

THE SUBJUGATION OF HORSES.

MR. RAREY'S SECOND LECTURE.

New-York is an idolatrous city. Not in the s that her inhabitants prostrate themselves before stocks and stones, or lay their faces in the dust before be dizened wooden figures; but in the worship which she offers to each new celebrity. Six months ago the maltitude were blocking the streets through which a cavalcade of tawny Japanese moved along; three months later a greater crowd watched for wearisome hours to catch a glimpse of the vellow-haired Prince o Wales; and now the utmost capacity of Niblo's Garden is tested by the thousands who throng to see Mr. Rarey's subjugation of horses. Fortunate the man who for his allotted nine days of fame can draw the multitude to do him honor; more fortunate he who gets not only adoration but dollars.

Mr. Rarey is the current lion. Mr. Rarey holds the

public in breathless suspense, while he comes scathless from peril of jaw and hoof, and is rewarded for his exhibitions of skill and daring by cheers and plaudits that well nigh raise the roof. Mr. Rarey flings open the doors of his exhibition room and welcomes tre mendons crowds, that rush for every unoccupied seat and scramble for every foot of decent standing room In short. Mr. Rarey's fortune is made. He gave his first lecture on Saturday last, to an audience of over three thousand persons; his second, last evening, was heard by nearly four thousand; so that, although the course is but just commenced, the utmost capacity of the favorite "Garden" has been already tested. The tried it again. They had more Demogratic votes in the North than in the South, and should the new President do anything which should militate against the Constitution, he could be brought to the bar of justice, where he would be punished for his crimes. The President elect was in a minority by more than a millien of votes. Until the necessity came, whether it be proposed in this city or in the Southern States, he was against secession. When the South asked his vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he voted for it against his own convictions; he now asked them to wait with their Northern friends for 1864.

Our National Government—Founded in Compromise—by Compromise, it must be preserved.—"Weshington's March."

The Hon. Arran S. Hrwitt responded. He said that he had been selected to speak to this as a man of businese, because they were accustomed to compromise. Principles were dear to all men, but men sometimes mistook policy for principle. All the principles involved here were compromised by our fathers eighty years ago, and there was no compromise of principle now. They compromised because of the overshadowing power of the great principle of national unity. Their Republican friends had got to compromise. This Western territory as not the territory for working men. This country embraced a region extending as far south as Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. We wanted this for our free workingmen, and we meant to have it, and let Slavery extend along the gulf. There was a great doctrine which was dear to the workingmen of the North; never to go into an election or anything elee, and get beaten, and then back out. doors were to have been opened last evening at half past six o'clock, but by that time the lobby was packed full with the crowd, and even the side-walk was obstructed. At one time it was feared that the door would have been burst open under the pressure, and it finally became necessary to admit the crowd a quarter of an hour before the advertised time of opening. In a very short time all the unreserved seats were filled, and when the curtain rose, the lobbies, aisles, galleries, and stairs, were crowded with persons standing. In future, therefore, it will be mere prudence to secure places in advance, or at any rate to go early enough to have at least a tolerable chance of accommodation. Owing to some mismanagement or other, more tickets were sold than the capacity of the house warranted, and many holders of tickets for reserved seats were unable to secure their rights from want of sufficient number of ushers. These facts coming to the knowledge of Mr. Rarey, be has requested us to publish the following

To the Public . METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8, 1861. METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Tuesday Leveling, Jan. 5, 1861.

I greatly regret that by some mismanagement more tickets were sold for my lecture this evening than the capacity of the house justified, and many reserved reals were ocreplied by people not entitled to them.

I wish to inform the public that it was done without my knowl-

edge or sanction, and I promise that such an occurrence shall not take place again. Very respectfully, JOHN S. RAREY. There are persons so suspicious by nature as to be

hardly open to conviction. Such are those who persist in asserting that Rarey exhibits trained horses to the public, and that his apparent contests with savage animals is a humbug. Such persons have not read the papers. The history of Cruiser is so noto-rious, and the reality of Mr. Rarey's conquests over such vicious brates as the English horses King of Onde, Pineapple, Idle Boy, the Dublin mare, the Mustang at Allen's riding school, Mr. Gurney's grey, such French horses as Stafford, such Russian ones as the wild Cossick horse belonging to the Emperor Alexander, are so fully attested, that men who talk of collusion and cheating make themselves ridiculous. Rarey offers to meet and subjugate any horse, no matter how fierce, stubborn, nervous or restive, that may be brought to him, and he agrees to meet him for the first time on the stage at Niblo's, before the andience. He, moreover, ffers to pay \$100 each for the use of the most vicious horses that can be furnished for experiment. If the

terms are not fair, we cannot suggest any improvement. The lecture of last evening commenced, as its predecessor did, with a brief exposition of the Rarey system, and an exhibition of Cruiser. This noble stallion comes so gently toward the footlights, and leans his nose so kindly on his conquerer's shoulder, that people can scarcely credit the story of his former frightful condition of mind. Let them not hastily judge. Under all that amiability there lurks a fiery temper, as if the herse were possessed of seven devils, and it would only require one cut of a whip in the hands of a rough

Mr. Rarey having been requested to describe his manner of approaching Cruiser to strap up his leg, said that he had pursued a course entirely different from that of others who had approached him. They had been rough and brutal-he had been firm, calm, and deliberate. The door of Cruiser's stable was divided into two halves. The upper one he had suddenly and noiselessly thrown open, and when the horse ap-proached him, he did not move or give him any alarm. He suffered himself to be examined until the horse was satisfied that no harm would come to him, and this point once gained, his leg was strapped up, and the horse removed to a straw-yard, where, on attaching the second strap, a fight of three boars' duration ensued between Rarey and Cruiser. The horse finally exhausted his strength in fruitless struggles, and was completely conquered.

After Cruiser was led off the stage, Mr. Rarcy intro-

duced the first subject of the evening. This was a young iron-grey colt that had never been broke except to the halter. He was of a tractable disposition, however, and submitted to the different stages of Rarey's treatment with ordinary docility. He was nervous and somewhat apprehensive, and when thrown on his knees, looked around repeatedly at Rarey as if for some explanation of the treatment he was undergoing. He made several attempts to free his fore legs, in doing which his exertions were so great as to bring the sweat profusely to the surface of his body. Finding his struggles of no avail, he extended his neck, thrust his nose in the sawdust, like the camel that seeks protection from an approaching Simoom, and then with a neigh of dispair rolled heavily over on his side, fairly conquered. He was so nervous and timid that his owner felt confident that Mr. Rarey could never beat a drum, or place a saddle on his back; but the great horse-tamer demonstrated that with patience, system and perseverance, even such difficult things as these

could be accomplished.

The next subject was an ugly and malicious mare from the stables of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, whose character is thus described by Mr. O. S.

Dickingon, the Superintendent:

"Lens S. Rarry, req.—Dear Sir: The mare I send you is a very bad kicker, and the also strikes with her front feet. No man date go into the stall with her. She is very treacherous, giving no warning of her intentions. A number of persons have tried to conquer her, but have not been able." She came upon the stage with a squeal and a success sion of kicke, any one of which would have smashed

man's skull, if rightly directed. Every preliminary attempt on Rarey's part to mount her or take up her foot failed, and each time that he touched her flank her heels went up in a twinkling, with desperate malice. Rarey's first care was to turn her around like a top to convince her that she was in the hands of a person who could master her, and having made a suitable impression on her darkened intelleche soon had her near fore-leg strapped up. Reduced to three legs, her ability to kick was entirely removed, and although she fought, and squealed and plunged, when brought to her knees, her struggles simply exhausted her strength the sooner, and made her succumb to the wishes of an Ohio happodamos. Rarey touched her in the flank until she had kicked herself tired. and found no harm result to her from his touch. no more resistance, and ended his experiment by lying on the ground beside her, and placing his head between her murderous heels. A thrill passed through the audience as he committed this apparently desperate act, and suppressed expressions of satisfaction and surprise were given when he arose unburt.

The third and last subject was a strong and very

nervous bay horse, said by his owner to be very selfwilled, and impossible to mount. That he had not willingly been mounted was clearly proved by his behavior when Rarcy made the preliminary attempts that he was self-willed, by his struggles and obstinacy while being conquered His stubborness and obstinacy were of no avail, however, for in just eight minutes from the commencement of the trial he was subdued, mounted, and ridden around the ring.

At the conclusion of his exhibition, Mr. Rarey an-

nounced a lecture for Thursday evening, and said that several very vicious, unbroken horses had been promsed him. One is the notorious Peacock, another mate to the game little Mustang mare that made such descerate fight on Saturday last, and another is a famous trotting horse that is said to possess a disposition which approaches in maliciousness even that of the redoubtable Cruiser. It certainly will not be Rarey's fault if his entertainments at Niblo's are not startling enough to make one's blood curdle in one's veins. Al he asks is to have subjects as bad as possible. He will do his part, and forfeit his good name if he does not bring them under absolute subjection.

SALE OF PEWS AT HENRY WARD BEECHER'S CHURCH.-The annual renting of the pews in Plymouth Church took place last evening, they being sold at auction to the highest bidder, according to custom. The church was crowded by an eager audience long before the hour appointed for the sale, there being a large number of ladies present. Previous to the sale, Mr. Beecher addressed his congregation in a pleasant manner, congratulating them upon the prosperity which had attended the church during the past year, and assuring them that no efforts of his should be lucking during the ensuing one to secure the same or even greater success. He said that at the last sale of pews

string them that no efforts of his should be lacking during the ensuing one to secure the same or even greater success. He said that at the last sale of pews there were upward of 100 members of his congregation who were unable to secure seat. From the fact that the premiums ranged higher than their means. He was sorry for this, but did not see how it could be helped, so long as there were a great many more members than there were seats. He hoped they would ent down the premiums this year and keep them down. After he had stated the conditions of the sale, he introduced the anctioneer, Mr. Pilsbury.

Each seat in Plymouth Church has its regular price per year, and when the time for renting them comes around the congregation assemble, and offer large premiums for choice of seats, the amount bid by each individual being added to the reat of the pow. Last night the bidding commenced in an exceedingly lively manner, the first bid offered being \$100 for the first choice of pews. This sum was rapidly increased till it reached \$150, at which sum it was secured to Mr. H.

B. Bowen. The fortunate individual immediately selected pew No. 39, which is in the body of the church, six sents distant from and immediately fronting the rostrum. It is intended to accommodate six and a half persons, the rent being \$130 per year, which is to be added to the \$150 premium. Last year the first choice of seats commanded a premium of \$160, the pastor's address before the sale this year having made a difference of fifty pews were sold, at premiums ranging from \$100 to \$150. This number having exhausted the choice reats, the prices began to fall off, while the

rivalry in bidding increased correspondingly. Pews to the number of 112 were disposed of at sums varying from \$50 to \$160, after which, the prices sank gradually, until the least derirable pews were disposed of at \$1. There are in all, about 300 pews in the church, accommedating from five to ten persons each, exclusive of the chairs in the aisles. Not one was sold without a premium, and even the aisle chairs, renting for from \$1 to \$12, brought \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5 premium. The assessed value of the seats in the church is \$12,586, which sum was increased last year by the addition of \$16,219 paid as premiums. Last night the premiums, not including the chairs in the aisles, amounted to \$16,636, being an increase of \$417. This will be further increased several hundred dollars, when the amount paid for chairs shall have been ascertained.

During the entire sale the utmost good feeling prevailed among the bidders, some of whom acted in a most magnanimous manner in resigning the bargains they had made in favor of the old occupants. Much merriment was occasioned by some of the incidents of the evening, no one seeming to enjoy the sport more than did the Plymouth Church pastor himself.

Ward Republicans met last evening at their room in Clinton street, Eneas Elliott presiding, and adopted the following resolutions almost unanimously:

the following resolutions almost unanimously:

Whereas, The present hostile attitude of a portion of the citivens of our country toward the Constitution, seeking the over-three of our glorious-four-federacy and the dissemblement of these United States calls for an expression of sentiments on the part of all good clirizens as a question of momentous importance. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republican electors of the Thirteen'th Ward of the City of New-York, fully believe that the principles and pelloy, as set forth in the Chicago platform, are in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, and that the said platform guaranties full and ample protection to all sections of our country, and to each State thereof their full rights under the same, and that there is nothing in said platform which is, or can be justly construed as an infinized demonstration toward any section.

Resolved. That while we firmly adhere to the platform laid down at Chicago, as the embodiment of the soundest and purest doctrines by which this Government can be administrated.

Resolved. That while we firmly adhere to the pistiorm had down at Chicago, as the embodiment of the soundest and purest doctrines by which this Government can be administered, we cannot wincess with other than feelings of regret the unprovoked and bostile spirit which has been inflaming the public mind of the South, until some of those States have assumed an attitude of open and armed rebellion against the Federal Government.

Other resolutions were adopted condemning the treasonable course of certain members of the Cabinet, and

asserting that the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward are resolved to maintain the Constitution and the Union

MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP INDUSTRY .- Captain Waters of this ship reports, Oct. 25, when off Cape Good Hope, the crew mutinied and refused duty, leaving but the second and third mates, carpenter, one seaman, and the boy to work ship until the 29th, during which time experienced a heavy gale of wind, this small force reducing the ship from studding sails to main spencer and fore topmast staysail, when the crew relented and turned to. Same day, Alexander Mon-teith, chief officer, died of dysentery, having been sick and off duty since leaving Manilla. The mutineers were taken to the Tombs for detention.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS .- On the 30th ult. the U. S. steamer Mohawk, Lieut. Craven commanding, captured the brig Toccoa, bound for St. Paul de Loando and within twenty-four hours thereafter captured the bark Mary J. Kimball, of New-Orleans, also bound for the African coast. Both vessels were captured within sight of Moro Castle, and were taken to Key West, to be condemned as slavers. The Mohawk was at Key West on the 30th ult. All on board well.

AN EDITOR KILLED .- The Clayton (Ala.) Banner comes to us clothed in mourning, on account of the tleath of J. G. McMurray, esq., associate editor of that paper. He came to his death by a pistol shot, received in a rencounter on the morning of the 22d alt.

Markets-Canapully Reported FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUN TCESDAY, Jan. 8, 18651.

ASHES—The market is very quiet for Pots at \$5; Pearls are dull and nominal.

COTTON—The demand is still quite active, and prices are well sustained; the sales are 4,000 bales, part in transitu. We

\$2.50. Figure at the state of t

store at fee., No. 1 and \$22050. Scaled. Pickled Herring are nominal at \$70 \$50.\$ bbl.

GRAIN—Our Wheat market is quiet and irregular; White is sustained, while Spring is easier; the inquiry is mainly for export; the is squite firm, and is wanted for milling as well as for export; the sales are 1,200 b.s.h. White Michigan and Indian at \$1.500 \$1.50. 200 bosh, good White Kentucky at \$4.50; 9,100 bush. White Canadian at \$1.502 \$1.50; 1,500 bush. Red Westernat \$1.502 \$1.50 bush. Amber lows at \$4.50; 12,000 Milwankee Club at \$1.202 \$1.50 bush. Export lows at \$4.50; 12,000 Milwankee Club at \$1.202 \$1.50 bush. Export lows at \$4.50; 12,000 Milwankee Club at \$1.202 \$1.50 bush. Export low at \$1.502 \$1.50 bush. Red Control of the sales of the sales of Northern, in small lots, at \$50.500. Only are lower and dull at \$5500. Sort Noteton and Cans. In, and \$650. for State. Corn is freely offered and is again lower new is more pleaty and in limited request for export; White is preferred for export; the local demand is moderate; as of \$7,000 bush, at \$51.000 corn low Southern Yellow; \$20. for New White do., 720. for old. Round Yellow; \$82000, for Western Mixed, in store, and 70. for do., delivered.

GUNPOWDER—We hear of nothing of interest. The Harard Company quote Blasting a \$500 \$1.000 hush, at \$51.000 for \$1.500 \$1.50

private terms.

HAX—Only a limited demand for shipment, and the market is heavy; sales of 1.200 bales at 80 # 90;. \$\Pi\$ 100 \$B\$. heavy: sales of 1.200 bales at 30 in 90. A 100 ib.

HOPS—The market is quiet, but steady: sales of 25 bales new at 150 30c; old are inactive, and prices are entirely nominal.

INDIA RUBBER—The market continues very quiet, and we have only to notice a sale of 12,000 ib. Para, fine, on private

erms. LIME—The market for Reckland is extremely quiet, and in the

absence of sales prices are ensirely nominal.

METALS—Soctoh Fig Iron is dull at about \$20 \tilde{x} \tilde{x} 12 \tilde{x} to the best brands. American do, is anchanged. Copper has been in moderate demand. The sales include some 100,000 fb at 20c, for Minnesota, and 19\tilde{x} 12\tilde{y}_c tor Lake. The meets with a very moderate inquiry. We quote nominally at 27c, for Banca, and 58c for Straits. Spelter is dull and heavy at about 41c, 6 mos., for Sliceian.

erate inquiry. We quote nominally at 7c. for Banon, and 3c. for Straits. Speller is dull and heavy at about 4ic. 6 mos., for Sliesian.

MOLASSES—The market continues quiet; sales at anotion of 70 hinds. Porto Rico at 234 227c. cash.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in very fair demand and prices rule with great firmness; we hear of sales of 200 bbls. Southern at 5c., 460 bbls. do, at 36c.; 100 bbls. Straight at 3cc., inch bids. Southern Stipping, and 97c. New York bbls. Straight, 355 26c.; 600 bbls. Crude Turpentine continues dull and inactive; we quote nominally at \$2.75 \$\overline{P}\$ 250 to in varid; stock 3,000 bbls. The fine first properties continues dull and inactive; we quote nominally at \$2.75 \$\overline{P}\$ 250 to in varid; stock 3,000 bbls. The fine straids of 800 and medium grades are also quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 500 good No. 2 at \$1.50 \$\overline{P}\$ 310 fb. Common flosin is in very limited request, but prices are steady; we hear of sales of 600 bbls. The receipts for the week are as follows: Spirits furpentine, 334 bbls.; Crude do., 1,135 bbls. Rosin, 774 bbls.; and Tar, 416 bbls.

OH.S.—Linesed continues in very fair request, and prices are quite firm at 50 651c. Crude Fah Oila are quiet. We quote Sperm at \$1.40, and Whale at 30c. for inferior and 30c. for manufacturing. Other descriptions are quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 700 bbls. Besched Winter Whale on pivate terms.

FROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is more active; the sup-

hids. New-Orients at our ic; Renned are quiet; the following are Stuart's quotations: Lost, Sc.; best Grunhed, Sic.; Granulated, Sic., and Ground, Sic.

SKINS-Gost are in very limited request, and prices merely nominal. Deer are in very short supply, and held considerably above the views of buyers.

SHOT continues in fair request at unchanged prices.

SELDS—The inquiry is fair for Ciover Seed, and the market is firm: seles of 231 bills, and bags at 8; 492. Rough Flaussed is in good general; raise of 516 bigth, at \$150 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush.

TALLOW—The market is firm, and the demand fair; sales of 15.009 fb prime City, at 10c., cash.

TOBACC—There is little doing, but prices are unaffected; a sale at auction of Kentucky for cash showed a better feeling than was expected; sales 23 hides Kentucky at 50; 47 6c. at auction at 4; 476 fc.; 165 bales Havana at 307, 35c.

WOOL—There has been a rather better inquiry, but as yet the sales are moderate. The feeling in the market has evidently much improved, and the month opens with cheering prospecta. The growing ease in the money market has had the effect to produce a much firmer feeling on the part of holders, and prices have a decided hardening tendency. Buyers are still anxious to negotiate at "panic prices," but sellers will not submit; censequently the transactions are very limited and only for immediate wants. The sales since our last are only about 18,000 fb Fleeces including a few small lots medium to good at 35/245c; 10,000 fb superfine Palled at 35/245c; 35 bales Donskoi at 18c; and a few shall be sales and a few small can at current rates. We quote Domestic Fleeces at 30/25c, according to quality; Palled Wools at 25/245c; do. Calfornia et 127/35c; Australian Fine Unwashed, 30c; Cape Good Hope, 28/25c; South American, 10/245c; Smyrna, 10/245c; Donskoi, 8/22c; and East India, 9/243c.

WHISKY—The market is very firm; the demand is fair, and the arrivals liberal; sales of 500 bbls, at 20c.

Markets Reported by Telegraph. NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 market easier, but prices unchanged. SUGAR—44 25c. for fully fair. MOLASSES—22 224c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to 100. 11-16d.

market casser. Mollaska—22'22'24c. Frrights fair. Mollaska—22'22'24c. Frrights—Cotton to Liverpool. 11-16d.

PHILADRIPPHA, Jan. 3.—Flour very firm at \$5 25:245 50 for superfine. Wheat steady: White, \$1 45; Red. \$3.76 13.

PROVISIONS quiet; Meas Poirk at \$16 50:2617 55. Warsky firm at 13; 27:18c.

Mosiler, Jan. 5.—Cotton: sales to-day 3,000 bales at 11;c. for Middling.

Baltimorr. Jan. 8.—Flour dull; Howard Street and Ohio, \$5 50; City Mills, \$5. Wheat firm: Red. \$1 30:26 156;

White. \$4 10:26 160. Corn firm at 62:266c. for new and \$672.

To rold White. Provisions firmer; Meas Pork. \$17, Lard, 91c. Coffer active at 12'4 513c. Waisky dull at 18:219c.

New-Orleans, Jan. 8.—Cotton—Market dull; sales to-day of ,000 bales at 112c for Middling; sales of three days, 20,000 bales; cecipts of three days, 29,500 bales, sgainst 35,500 in corresponding period last year: decreased receipts to date at this port, 25,000 bales; do. at all the ports, 481,500 bales. Sca. steady, 14:425;c. for fair to fully fair. Corn, 712:96c. Lard, in bbla, 1c. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool 11-16d. Excha gr on London, 14:232 can premium. Sight Exchange on New York, 26'14'8 discount.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—Flour dull. Whisky, 16. Hous dulf the 26:22 af 640; receipts of the week, 57,000; receipts of the season, 357,000. Sight Exchange on New York, 26'14'8 discount.

Enston, Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1861.

Capital Speck.\$38,231,700 [Due to other Banks. \$7,000,000

Capital Stock......\$28,231,700 Due to other Banks. \$7,692,60 Due for Banks. \$7,692,60 Due for Banks. \$7,692,60 Due for Banks. \$7,692,60 Due from Banks. \$31,000 Receipts of Produce. Jan. 8.-5,336 bbls. Flour, 538 pkgs. Provisions, 715 pkgs. White-ky, 190 pkgs. Lard, 63 pkgs. Ashes, 1,549 dressed Hogs.

Passengers Arrived
In ship Industry, from Manilla-Mrs. R. H. Waters, infant and servant: Master R. H. Waters, jr. In brig Isnac M. Denson, from Para-Marquis Crefus of New-York.

Sun-Rises....7:30 | Sets...........4:45 | Moon-Rises... 6:15

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORKJan.

Cleared.

Steamships—Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludiam & Heinckson: Matanzas, Liesegung, Matanzas, Mora Bros. & Navarro.

Ship—Erle, Cavendy, Bremerhaven, Ruger Bros.

Barks—D. Jex, Guide, Havana, Josiah Jex & Co.; J. Weish, Ingili. Havana, Maguin & Armstrong: Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, S. Stephensen: H. Trowbridge, Frisbee, Barbadoes, H. Trowridge's Sons; R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Farle & Co.

bridge's Sons; R. H. Gamble, Powell, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.
Brig-Les Amiges, Warren, Kingston, Ja., A. H. Selomon.
Schooners—Aunt Susan, Pearson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter, Gertrade, Cassidy, Wilmington, J. Hand, S. Duncan, Tyler,
Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.: Life Boat, Reed, Rio Grande, R.
R. Eldredge; Hamilton, Ogden, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge;
Eclipse, Cook, Sabine Pass, T. B. Chuse.
Sloop—Harvest, Corwin, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship Palestine (Br.), Martyn, Liverpool Dec. 28. mdsc. to
E. Cunard. Jan. 2. lat. 47 18, Ion. 46 3, passed steamship Canasdian, from Portland for Liverpool.
Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, mdec. and pass. to
S. L. Mitchill & Son.
Steamship Themas Swann, Ramsey, Savannah, mdec. and pass.
to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Parkersburg, Stannard, Wilmington, N. C., 3 days,
mdsc. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Meunt Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, mdsc. and pass.
to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Ship Pampero, Lester, San Francisco Sept. 26, mdsc. to
Willetts & Co. Nov. 13, off Cape Horn, spoke ship Crusader,
bound to Boston: Bec. 1, lat. 24, Ion. 30 W., spoke ship Champlon, Lamson, from San Francisco for New York; 2d, lat. 22 S,
Ion. 28 W., spoke Sp. bark Hoppet, from River Platte for Havana;
4th, lat. 20 30 S., Ion. 31 40, spoke Dutch bark Zephyr, from Rotterdam bound S.: Sch, lat. 19 S., Ion. 30 W., spoke Sp. hip BlnoJacket, from Liverpool for Amstralia: 18th, off Cape St. Augustthe, Brazil, passed a ship (supposed to be the George), from San
Francisco: 25d, lat. 20 11, Ion. 56 18, spoke ship John Stuart, from
Callao for Hampton Roads, 24th, lat. 21 35, Ion. 09 35, spoke ship
Galates, Werdell, from Callao for Hampton Roads, with matnmast sprung. Nov. 17, lat. 53 38 S., Ion. 22 44, passed two leebergs.
Ship Industry (of Boston), Waters, Manilla 154 days, hemp.

Streep:, since crossing which had light to white some weather.

Bark Ella Virginia (of Baltimore), Focke, Rio Janeiro Nev. 22 coff to to Negreponte & Agelanto. Nov. 22, off the harbor of Rio Janeiro, spoke orig liydra, of Searsport, going in; Dec. 1, int. I 10 S., ion. 32 30, spoke ship Laracen, of Boston, 30 days from Liverpool for Houg Kong, 3d, int. 12 10 S., ion. 33, spoke English ship Aurora Australis, Jardine, from London for Hobart Town, 40 days out, all well; 15th, int. 714, ion. 33 50, saw an Am. bark standing to S. showing a white and red signal (horizontal), 25th, lat. 30, ion. 69 20, passed a herm, brig of New-York, from Norfolk (or Guadapare.

the entire passage.

Bark Johann Benjamin (Prus.), Kuhn, Newcastle 70 days, cost to A. Wendt & Co. Experienced very heavy weather N. of Berwards. Bark Elving (Prus.), Rentel, Galway 50 days, in ballast to Funch & Meincke. Was 10 days N. of Hatterss, with heavy N.

Funch & Meincke. Was 10 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy N-weather.

Bark Reindeer (of New-Haven), Lanfair, Port Spain, Triuldad, Dec. 22, in ballast to H. Trowbridze's Sons. Jan. 3, lat. 33 50, lon. 74 39, spoke brig Elias Gardner, from Antigoa for New York.

Bark Campanero (of Baltimore), Dubel, Blo Jameiro Nov. 12, via Hampton Roads 3 days, coffee to master.

Brig Franklio (Br., of Maitland, N. S.), Chisholm, Ragged Island Dec. 16, selt to J. S. Whitney. Was 7 days N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Issac M. Denson, Barton, Para 25 days, indee, to Burdett & Everett. Dec. 22, lat. 21 3, lon. 63, spoke brig Joseph Parks, from Fernamburo for Baltimora.

Brig Maris, Morgan, Para Dec. 13, rubber to E. L. Corning & Co. Sailed in company with brig I. N. Denson, for New-York.

Brig P. I. Nevius (Br., of St. John, N. B.), Cole, Havana 17 days, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspiewall 21 days, hides, &c., to J. F.

15, Ion. 73-35, spoke brig J. M. Sawyer, for Maianeas; cont. Francisco, for Cardenas.

Schr. M. Porter, Stacey, Barrel Stake, La., via Hampton Roads, 28 days, sugar and molasses to E. P. Leverick. Experienced heavy weather; was 14 days N. of Hatteras; shifted cargo. Dec. 25, lat. 35-33, lon. 74-50, was boarded by a boat from brig C. Hoyt, of Boston, from Maiagafor New York, 50 days out, short of provisions; supplied her.

Schr. Martha Ann McNeal (of Philadelphia), Durpe, Galveston 28 days, cotton, &c., for Boston.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Hickman, Chincoteague 2 days, corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. M. Tayler, Lynch, Chincoteague 2 days, corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. Bl. Taylor, Lynch, Cambotosque r days, corn to A. C. Havens.
Schr. C. Williams, Golden, Williamston, N. C., 8 days, shingles to Benton Bros. to Benton Bros.

Schr. Surprise, Case, Alexandria 21 days, ccal. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Elizabeth & Eleanor (3-masted), Robbins, Alexandria 3.

Schr. Flizabeth & Eleaner (3-masted), Robbins, Alexandria 3 days, grain.

Schr. Alice Ida, Ackley, Virginia, oysters for Fairhaven.

Schr. Alice Ida, Ackley, Virginia, oysters for Fairhaven.

Schr. How. Morr. Hafford, Alexandria 10 days, flour to master, Schr. Elster Fackmire, Alexandria 10 days, coal.

Schr. J. Jones, Jones, Norfolk 3 days, cotton to master.

Schr. Elster Fackmire, Alexandria 6 days, wheat.

Schr. Rio Grande, Blorson, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Horizon, Jarvis, Virginia, wood.

Schr. J. B. Spofford, Longstreet, Virginis, wood.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Smith, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Lydia Ann, Smith, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Wim, Sanisburg, Hudson, Virginia, wood.

Schr. R. Low, Long, Virginia, wood.

Schr. E. Ross, Soper, Virginia, wood.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Soper, Virginia, wood.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia, wood.

Sch. R. C. A. Ward, Ward,

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Providence, mdse. to I. Odell. Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, mdse. to Isaac Odell. Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, mdse. to Isaac Odell.

BELOW-Brig Ina (of Eastport), from St. Domingo. Also, e treign bark from Rotterdam, and a Br. brig from Newcastle 86

days.

SAILED—Steamships Karnak (Br.), for Nassan and Havana;
Jamestown, Norfolk: ship Far West, New-Orleans; barks Fannie,
Cardenas; Virginis, Barbadoes; biig Energy, San Francisco; schiz
E. J. Potter, Sabine Pass.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.; very light.

NORFOLK, Jan. 8.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, ships Astronand Chapin from Callao, for orders.

HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 8.—Arr. ship Galatsa, Cather.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Arr. bark Marcia, New-Orleans; schr. Fearless, Mirngoane.

Below, ship Wild Cat, from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Arr. ships Chimborage, Loudon;
Jeunie Beals, Bahia: Ensech, Belfast; Eurilia, Rockland; North
Carolius, Philadelphia.

Disasters, Acc.

Loss of SCHR. MATCRIESS OF NEW LONDON.—From Mr. Harquis Crefus of this city, who arrived on Tuesday from Para, Informs as of the loss of the above vessel off Cape St. Roque Nov.

4. Officers and crew saved. She was from fits Grande bound to New York, with a targe of bone sah; was commanded by Hinckley, rated A 2, of 249 tuns burden, built in New London in 1854, and owned by the master and others.

MOBILE. Jan. 7.—The ship Washington, previously reported salver inside of Mobile Bay, has been floated without discharging any cargo; sustained no damage.

The ship previously reported on fire in Mobile Bay, proves to be the Br. ship Biruningham, loading for Liverpool; 800 baies of cetten burnt; no particulars relative to vessel.

Lat. 21 53 S., lon. 1 41 W., spoke whaling bark W.o. Wilson, honeward bound, full, via St. Helena.